magnificent *Hosptal de Santiago* > situated just outside of Manila, and the *Fonda Beneficio Espafiol,* which renders help to destitute compatriots.

The Spanish language, and with it Spanish culture, is fighting a losing battle with English-speaking and partly Americanized Filipino youths. Yet love and respect for the former mother country should and will persist in the Philippines for ages to come. *Viva Es$ana!*

THE CHINESE CONQUEST OF THE PHILIPPINES [4]

The ubiquitous Chinese are found in every country on the globe. The Philippines is no exception. Indeed, despite an ungracious reception, the Chinese have exhibited a marked predilection for residence in the Philippines. In the Chinese quarter of Manila alone, there are thirty thousand celestials. Numbering one-half of one per cent of the total population, the Philippine Chinese are responsible for another five per cent of Filipinos through whose veins course the mixed blood which has given vigor, mental and physical, to the Philippine race. It was in this wise that the Chinese penetrated, settled, and conquered the Philippines.

The influence of the Chinese on the Philippines has been marked for centuries. As far back as the Chou dynasty (1122-249 B. c.) traders from Cathay came to barter with the natives of the Islands. With the arrival of the Spaniards the Chinese continued to come to the Philippines as merchants and as settlers. Under the Spanish and American regimes, much of the retail and a considerable portion of the wholesale trade passed into the hands of the Chinese. A

conservative estimate is that fully one-half of the Philippine trade is now controlled by the Chinese, and formerly the percentage was much higher.

[4] **Section read by a prominent member of the Chinese Community of Manila. See Berthold Laufer, *The Relations of the Chinese to the Philippine Islands* (1907),'**